The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

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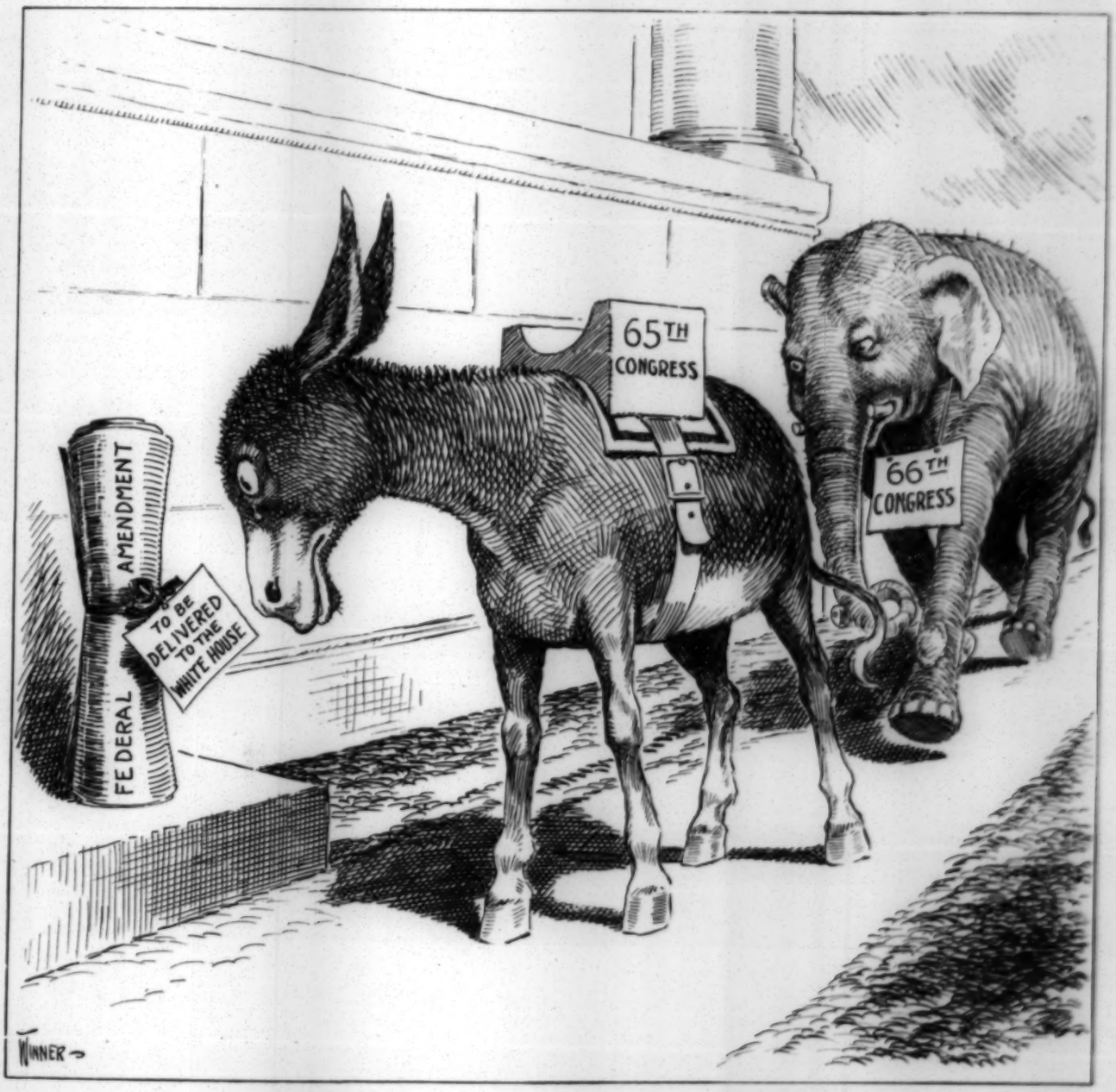
December 14, 1918



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Entered as second class matter, June 13, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III DECEMBER 14, 1918 No. 29

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

"THE *Woman Citizen* is the only paper in which I can learn political truths of interest to women," writes Mrs. E. H. Johnson, of Frederick, Wisconsin.

The "Worth-While Magazine" is the name Eliza A. Taylor, of Dorchester, Mass., has given us, and she continues, "Indeed the *Woman Citizen* is no 'ordinary' magazine. I watch for its coming with far more interest than for the Daily Associated Press Papers."

"It is indispensable to me as a suffrage worker and altogether delightful from every point of view," is the way Mrs. B. B. Valentine, President of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, expresses her appreciation of the practical value of the *Woman Citizen*.

"I would *never* 'economize' by omitting my subscription to 'my very own' paper," is the word from Mrs. Charles F. Horne, of New York city. "All luck and prosperity to the *Citizen* for 1919."

"I find it the cleverest paper I have read. Its conciseness and clearness in statement rival Lloyd George's speeches," writes Emma W. Case, of Washington, D. C.

"It is with joy I do what I am bidden—'pin a dollar to the enclosed bill and send to the office,'" writes Laura Griesheimer, of Rochester, New York, "and I never 'made the mistake of lumping the *Woman Citizen*' with anything—it's too unique, too individual—it couldn't possibly be 'lumped,' and not only that, I couldn't and wouldn't do without it, and I'm going to make a New Year's resolution to get subscriptions for it."

What finer resolution could one make than the spreading of the gospel of Democracy through the medium of the *Woman Citizen*. May this resolution be kept long after others are forgotten—the usual fate of the New Year resolution.

Let it be the New Year Resolution of every suffragist!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

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To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

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November 30th	*December 7th*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. Virginia	10. Virginia
11. New York	11. New York
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Alabama—Maryland
15. Missouri	15. Missouri
16. Maryland	16. Texas
17. Texas	17. Pennsylvania
18. Pennsylvania	18. Maine
19. Maine	19. Kentucky—West Virginia
20. Kentucky-West Virginia	20. Tennessee
21. Tennessee	21. Louisiana
22. Louisiana	22. Connecticut
23. Connecticut	23. South Carolina
24. South Carolina	24. Arkansas
25. Arkansas	25. North Dakota
26. North Dakota	26. Washington, D. C.
27. Washington, D. C.	27. Rhode Island
28. Rhode Island	28. Illinois
29. Illinois	29. Nebraska—Oklahoma
30. Nebraska—Oklahoma	30. Washington—Mississippi
31. Washington—Mississippi	31. Kansas
32. Kansas 33 North Carolina	32. North Carolina
34. Vermont—Florida	33. Vermont—Florida

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If your copy of the *Woman Citizen* is late in reaching you, make due allowance for the continued congestion in the postal service, but be sure to notify us if due allowance fails to account for any trouble you may be having.

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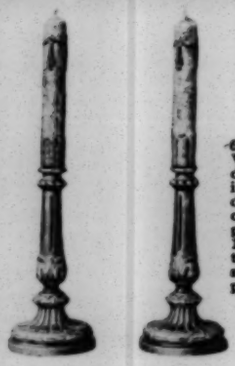
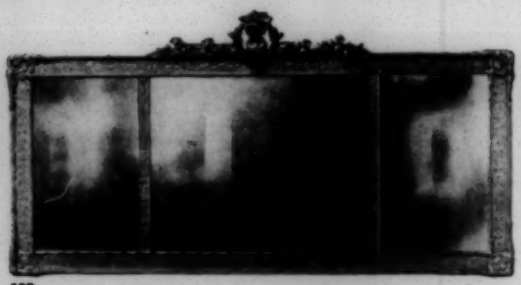
OVINGTON'S



622
Very quaint candlesticks finished in antique gold, decorated with a carved design in polychrome colors; 12 in. high; candles to match candlesticks. Complete, per pair, $12.50.



589
This attractive mantel mirror has a frame finished in antique gold decorated with a tooled design of flowers and leaves. The three panels are of plain plate glass. Measures 19½ in. wide x 34 in. long. Low price for mantel mirror, $27.50.

568
This glass vase is 8 in. high and 5 in. in dia. It is exquisitely decorated with a garland of roses in natural colors, and edged with gold around the top and bottom. $2.50.

525
At only $7.50, this double vegetable dish is a most exceptional value. Wrought of polished Sheffield in a King James design. Handle of cover removable to form two open dishes. 7¾ in. x 10¼ in. $7.50.

509
These teapots of exceptional beauty are from Japan. They are decorated with either a black, green, pink, or yellow background with colored birds and flowers. Capacity, 6 to 8 cups. Shape No. 1, $2.50; Shape No. 2, $3.50; Shape No. 3, $5.00.

501
This jolly jar is just for jam. Crystal, decorated with heavily engraved flowers and stripes, it is 4 in. high and 3 in. in dia. The cover and spoon are of Sterling silver. Jar and cover $5.00, Spoon $1.50. Complete, $6.50.

Christmas comes but once a year, but a Christmas like this one of 1918 comes only once in a life-time! With peace assured, it's a regular Thanksgiving, Christmas and Fourth of July rolled into one. And we are ready with the gifts to help you celebrate it.

OVINGTON'S

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641
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 14, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

To Organize the Women Voters of the World

SO nearly is the struggle for woman suffrage over in the United States of America that the National American Woman Suffrage Association is already looking ahead to the day when it shall schedule itself to go out of business.

To this end the Association has voted to extend an invitation to the women voters of the fifteen states in which women are fully enfranchised to meet in conjunction with the Association's next Annual Convention, the date of which is to be announced later. The objects to be served by the meeting are:

1. The organization of a non-partisan National Council of Women Voters to take the place of the National American Woman Suffrage Association when its work is finished, in order that there may be an auxiliary from the United States to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

2. To discuss and adopt a national charter of Women's Civil Rights which, when written into the laws of the several states, will unify, correct, modernize and improve the laws which especially concern women.

3. To discuss and adopt a charter of Children's Rights which, when written into the laws of the several states, will unify and improve the laws which especially concern children.

4. To discuss and adopt a program of forward movements whereby women voters may aid effectively in improving and in unifying election methods, campaign usages, so-called Americanization work, and other lines of political action, as proposed.

Similar organizations will undoubtedly be effected in other countries wherein women have been enfranchised; and the International Alliance may see fit to divide itself into similar sections. This international group of women voters, including, as it will, women of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Hungary, Austria, and probably France and Italy, will be able to wield an enormous influence in the establishment of woman suffrage in other European countries which are now struggling toward some form of representative government.

The women voters of the world have a unique opportunity at this time to render a signal and immortal service to the liberty and welfare of humanity. It is an opportunity which will not come their way again. The call comes for help from the distressed nationalities of middle Europe struggling forward to representative institutions over the obstacles of prejudice and tradition, upon the one hand, and conflicts for mastery between groups holding special theories, upon the other. It is not the first time this has happened. History is only repeating itself. If it continues to repeat itself, the promise of coming liberty for men and women may end in as sorrowful a disappointment as before. The opportunity now offered to women voters is the prevention of history's repeating itself.

When the Napoleonic World War came to an end, it was followed by a fine impulse to democracy. The masses of the people were straining under the burden of taxation to pay the bill for Napoleon's ill-fated ambitions. There were mutterings of discontent on all sides. Thrones tottered and universal suffrage for men became a possibility. It was already set up in Spain, and was a very probable institution in France and Italy. But there was no international organized group of sympathizers with democracy to extend either spiritual or

material comfort. On the other hand, the kings and aristocracies of Prussia, Austria, Russia and France, banded together and, entering into the secret Treaty of Verona, agreed to use their united influence to suppress representative institutions wherever they existed in Europe, and to prevent their establishment where they did not already exist. At the point of the bayonet, Europe was quieted, constitutions, suffrage privileges and the freedom of the press were suspended and leaders of democratic uprisings were beheaded or intimidated into silence. "The fruits of Waterloo," as Dr. Basset calls them, were lost.

A hundred years have passed and the world has moved forward far since that day. Yet, the autocracies, the Tories of every land, our own included, are as frightened of real democracy and as determined to prevent its establishment as ever they were. They may be fewer in number, today, but they still possess dangerous and unmeasured power. They still attempt unjust exclusions. Note, in illustration, the mental operation of the man who holds that God has equipped him with the ability to vote and blessed him with the right of self government, and yet believes that women have neither the ability nor the right to a voice in their own government. Such mental operation is only a modified form of that of the ex-Kaiser, who declared himself the instrument of God and that the rule of men was impossible. There can be no just, well-balanced, permanent representative government which leaves women out.

The women voters of the world, and they number millions, united, insistent, can do for the women of those struggling new republics what no men ever have done for them. The leaders among them may be encouraged and aided in unnumbered ways. From the experience of women voters, much may be contributed to embolden the timid, to convince the doubting and strengthen the morale of the entire movement.

If an intelligent, alert democracy is in truth the only safeguard against world war, and no one has suggested any other, women voters should know that their opportunity is more than an open door; it is a command to action.

THERE is an obviously important national, as well as international, program for women voters. The great diversity of laws which concern women and children in our several states is a continual menace to the safety and welfare of the unfortunate and uninformed.

The average woman cannot be expected to know the peculiarities of the laws in forty-eight different states. She cannot be expected to know that the age of consent for her daughter is eighteen years in Wyoming and ten in Florida; that she will herself become possessed of half the estate of her intestate husband in California and one-third in New Jersey; that she is an equal guardian with her husband over her children in Illinois, but that she has no claim upon them at all in Louisiana. She cannot be expected to know that if her husband beats her, is disloyal, guilty of non-support, plus all other causes which in different countries and states are held as sufficient for divorce, she could not possibly secure one from him in South Carolina. She is not likely to know that in Colorado she may legally demand an eight-hour working day, but that she could be compelled to work sixteen hours in Alabama for her daily wage; that her children could not legally be employed under the laws of Oregon, but that no law will protect them in the event their father desires to hire them out in North Carolina.

She would not be apt to know that in Idaho, for example, the state is expending nearly fifty cents per $100 of wealth to provide competent schools which are scattered over the state every two miles and that at the same time a compulsory educational law will, in that state, compel her children to take advantage of the good schools provided; but that in Alabama only eighteen cents per $100 of wealth is expended on public education which means that good schools are rare, and that no compulsory educational law would compel her children to attend any school. In the one case her children would grow up prepared to take their place in the world and in the other they might be mere illiterates. The average woman would not be apt to know that in every state where women vote there is a mother's pension for the widow left with children to support and without means of her own, whereas in a good many states no such provision is made.

THE laws of the states could be unified and improvements added even in the states more liberal in their laws if women voters would agree upon a proper constructive program. It is a fact so obvious that it needs no demonstration that if one section of the country is much behind the times in education and legal protection to women and children, its civilization is bound to prove a deterrent influence over the whole nation. Therefore, it becomes the duty of all forward looking people to see that the laws of the whole nation are unified and that the standard by which to measure the proper program for each state is the code of laws of the most advanced states.

More, if the United States is to become the teacher of the world in applied democracy, it must wipe some blots from its own escutcheon. That votes are still bought upon occasion, ballot boxes stuffed and candidates and measures counted out, is well known. More careful attention to the selection of election officials and still more careful attention to their training would contribute the most important corrective agency. Women teachers, bookkeepers, clerks, and many stenographers have the especial training for this work. A skilled examination into the election and the corrupt practices laws would reveal many a loophole through which the unscrupulous may escape. A unification of these laws will go far to make elections respectable and respected, where neither condition is now the case.

Women voters should contribute more to their nation and to the world than they can do when acting from a localized viewpoint. "Those who live in the valley do not know what is to be seen from the mountain top." The opportunity to climb the mountain and to view all humanity in its struggle upward toward permanent democratic institutions and consequent permanent peace is here. The opportunity to extend a helping hand to those who are likely to find the path rough and thorny is here. The woman voter with the vision of coming freedom for the race in her soul will not hesitate to offer her service. C. C. C.

For Your Information

THAT was a tremendous meeting held at the National Theatre in Washington last Sunday, December 8th, under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, for the purpose of paying tribute to American Women War Workers. And the war workers on their part made the meeting memorable as the occasion for an appeal to the United States Senate to "speed the coming of universal woman suffrage in this country by the immediate passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment."

One effective feature of the meeting was the appearance of delegations of uniformed women, representing about every branch of war service. Mrs. McAdoo was there, representing the Liberty Loan Campaigners. Mrs. Josephus Daniels and Mrs. F. Louis Slade were there with their respectively brilliant records as Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. workers, to adorn a tale, the moral of which was, as Mrs. Daniels pointed out, to get the ballot

into women's hands so that women may help make the world safe for boys and girls. Mrs. Richard Aldrich was there and Mrs. V. Everitt Macy, Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany and Mrs. Raymond Robins.

Mrs. Catt presided. Hundreds who could not get into the theatre massed outside and listened to speeches from speakers sent out from the platform inside to talk suffrage gospel.

In the result it is believed that the campaign to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment before Christmas received a big forward impulsion.

THEY are voting in London today—the women. They are voting in Dublin, in Glasgow, in Cardiff. They are voting down in Devonshire and they are voting up in Lancashire. They are voting in Donegal and Kerry and Cork.

Six million British women in all are privileged to vote in the parliamentary elections being held in Great Britain this day of grace December 14, 1918.

"A momentous event in British history—An astonishing step in advance for Great Britain and the world at large," that's the sort of day this is, according to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Oxford, who thus characterized it in a forecast included in a recent public utterance in this country.

And the British women are not only voting. They are being voted for. After having been ruled out on their ambition to sit in Parliament, they were subsequently ruled in, and fourteen of them are listed in today's race for parliamentary seats. Prominent among them are Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, former editor of *Votes for Women;* Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss Mary McArthur, president of the National Federation of Women Workers.

THERE is just one redeeming feature about the situation with regard to the Cleveland women who were importuned into the street railway service at the call of country and have now been dumped by order of the War Labor Board at the behest of the men employes of the street railway service. The women, according to the best available information, were not under-bidders. They were paid the same as men for the same service. They did not seek the jobs. The jobs sought them. As in other cases where women were wanted to take men's places during the war, the most impassioned rhetoric that patriotism can command was used to line up the women in this, for them, unusual calling. The employers used it. The Government used it. Organized labor itself, speaking through American Federation of Labor leaders, used it. "Meet the war emergency. Come over into the munitions, the ship-building, the fields, the transportation service. Fine work for women. Back up your country."

And now the war ends and women are to remain passive, while in this short sharp way the ground is to be cut from under the working woman's feet, ground on to which her feet were persistently coaxed?

We mentioned one redeeming feature in the situation—it is that women in general don't intend to stand it.

Many men labor leaders are to be counted among those who think women should not stand it. For evidence turn to the adequate and balanced consideration of this whole question of sending women back home as presented by James M. Lynch, New York's Industrial Commissioner, on page 594 of this issue.

The National Women's Trade Union League is taking the matter up, other women's organizations are sure to.

The *Woman Citizen* will shortly be in a position to present authoritative arguments on both sides of the case and to them it bespeaks careful consideration.

"Proclaimed" in Oklahoma

OH joy!

Governor Williams has "proclaimed" woman suffrage as established in Oklahoma by constitutional amendment, and last week the proclamation was spread upon the records of the state. That ends it. After trying in every conceivable way to "count suffrage out," after filing a protest against the certification of the election returns, after threatening and blustering and backing and filling ludicrously, anti agitators and attorneys have had to give up. It simply couldn't be done. Suffrage not only carried in the state of Oklahoma on November 5, it carried hands down. As Governor Williams, himself an anti, said: "Any attempt to defeat this through technicalities after the people have said they want it in their constitution is almost enough to cause a revolution."

So it's all settled. You may be sure it's all settled, because Edna Annette Beveridge has left the state. When Mrs. Frank Shuler, who managed the Oklahoma campaign, came back to New York, worn to a frazzle, a ghost of her former self, she apparently left Miss Beveridge, her trusty lieutenant, glued to the Oklahoma map. Day by day and week by week, Miss Beveridge has remained in Oklahoma, waiting—and watching.

There were really two Oklahoma campaigns—one to win suffrage and one to keep it won—foil the antis in their effort to circumvent the suffrage victory. The second campaign was waged by just two women, Mrs. Shuler guiding and directing from New York; Miss Beveridge, watchful-waiting incarnate, carrying out instructions in Oklahoma. Suffrage has been forcibly counted out in state elections before this. That it wasn't counted out in Oklahoma credit to the astuteness, the tact, the patience of these two, who ate, slept and drank Oklahoma until the proclamation below went into the state record.

Gratitude is due, as well, to the law firm of Ledbetter, Stuart and Bell, of Oklahoma City, whose skilled services were placed at the disposal of the suffragists without remuneration, and whose expert advice was an invaluable asset throughout the campaign.

The Governor to the People of Oklahoma.
Proclamation No. 510.

"At this general election, held on the first Tuesday in November, 1918, a constitutional amendment was submitted in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 (1917), which provides:

"'For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution enfranchising women, defining the qualifications of electors, and providing for an election thereon.'"

Then follows a recapitulation of the amendment.

Continuing, the proclamation says:

"It appears that said amendment received in its favor a majority of all voters voting in said election and I so declare.

"Done and dated at the State Capitol in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this third day of December, A. D. 1918."

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

Attest:
Secretary of State.

The National Suffrage Association to the Governor of Oklahoma.

December 4th, 1918.

Governor Robert L. Williams,
State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, representing two million women, congratulates you upon having been the agent through whom the proclamation of Oklahoma's great democratic victory has been promulgated and thanks you for your just and prompt action.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
NETTIE R. SHULER, Chairman Campaigns and Surveys.

Giant Mass Meetings Appeal to Senate

By Marjorie Shuler

WASHINGTON, December 11.—In the early days of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, Susan B. Anthony once said, "We ask that the question of equality of rights for women shall be decided by the selected men of the nation in Congress." Last Sunday that appeal was repeated on a Washington street corner by the wives of two cabinet members. Southern women both of them—and Southern women have been said in the past not to be interested in woman suffrage. One of them is the daughter of the President of the United States. And they spoke, following a slender slip of a girl munitions-maker, thus demonstrating that democracy among women which is one of the greatest gifts of suffrage.

The appearance of Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo and Mrs. Josephus Daniels on the steps of the National Theatre was unexpected. The National American Woman Suffrage Association had arranged a meeting for women war workers within the theatre, the central meeting in a series which the state associations are having to urge the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. How the war workers responded! Girls in uniform and girls in civilian clothes. Representatives from every state in the nation who had answered the wartime call of the government! Eagerly they joined in an appeal to those other representatives from every state in the nation who sit in the United States Senate.

Half an hour before the hour scheduled for the meeting the theatre was packed to the doors. The vestibule and steps were jammed. The crowd extended across the street to the park and in a solid wedge up and down the street for half a block. And still they came, hundreds of war workers, mingled with Senators and their wives who were special guests of the day. It was with some difficulty that sundry Senators and Congressional ladies were extracted from the crowd and piloted through the stage entrance.

Then an overflow meeting was started and the speakers began a double schedule, speaking inside the theatre and on the street. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided at the indoor meeting, wove the connecting links which united the varied talks and presented a resolution to the Senate which all the speakers endorsed.

Mrs. McAdoo, chairman of the National Women's Liberty Loan committee, said, "The history of American women during the months of the great war is the last word, the direct and conclusive proof of their fitness for self-government and for full citizenship in the business of the nation and of the world. It is a sad commentary that women have been required to make this proof of their capacity for citizenship, and that we of this generation must demonstrate such capacity not only for ourselves but for all the thousands who come after us. The goal of political freedom that we have looked toward so long is truly in sight. It will be here possibly in a few weeks, perhaps in a few months. I do not envy those who hold it back, even for a little time. I do not envy the position that they will occupy in the world's esteem if they oppose justice to the women citizens of America."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels in her uniform of a Young Women's Christian Association worker described the association activities. She said: "Can it be possible that a greater work could come to woman than to help make the world, which has been made safe for democracy, a safe place in which the boys and girls may live? The ballot will materially assist women in accomplishing this task."

IN her speech, Miss Jane Delano, director of the department of nursing of the American Red Cross, said:

"Martial courage has in many of our minds been held as a masculine attribute, but the nurses who have served in the front line hospitals and evacuation tents, with the whistle of the shells always overhead, have helped to establish a new tradition for bravery in action. Many nurses have shown great bravery and have been awarded the highest honors which the world has to offer, *croix de guerre*, special military mention, decorations of royal orders, medals, and other insignia of military rank. Of the 75,000 graduate nurses in the country, more than one-third volunteered for active duty. Of the 10,000 graduate nurses who have been sent overseas with the army alone, only about 50 have been returned to this country for any reason whatsoever during the last eighteen months, less than one-half of one per cent."

There were two speakers for the women in industry. One, Miss Hannah Black, told of the service which she has witnessed during her four years as a mechanic in the munitions factories of three countries, including our own. The other, Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, reviewed the industrial achievements of the women of this country during the war, closing with these words, "We will win the Federal Suffrage Amendment, we will win it before the new year, we will win it because the liberal forces of America are rallying to the greatness of the hour. The truth for which we have labored and suffered—the right of individual freedom and self-government—the whole purpose of our armies and all those fighting in the Allied cause—must be triumphant at home."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, in her uniform as head of the women's personnel department of the Young Men's Christian Association, repeated heart-stirring incidents of the overseas service of women. Mrs. Charles Tiffany filled a double place. According to the program, she spoke for the War Community Service, but of course she talked as well for the Women's Overseas Hospital, the National Association's own detail of war work which she has so ably headed.

The summary of the speeches was made by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense. Every word of her speech was an appeal for the one vote needed to pass the Federal Amendment and included these memorable sentences: "No group of women in the United States has been more faithful than the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the first national association to pledge its service to the government even before we entered the war. It has loyally kept that pledge, helping in the world struggle for the same fundamental principle which has underlaid its half century of endeavor. This is our answer to those who have not had sufficient vision to understand the motive underlying our work for suffrage for the purpose for which our country entered the war. Now the war is won and there lies before us a vaster work than ever before. The cooperation and service of women are necessary to its accomplishment."

At the conclusion of her speech the following resolution to which the speakers had spoken, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There has been brought to a peaceful termination a world war fought for the same fundamental principle of self-government for which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has labored for nearly 50 years, and

WHEREAS, in the conduct of the war women have demonstrated that they are equally concerned with men in national affairs and

(*Continued on page 589*)

Notes and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

THE world has many wars, all going on at the same time. They are wars to get rid of this and that evil, to bring in this or that improvement. Some are just beginning, some are in the thick of the fray, some are now nearing their close. Two that are drawing to an end at the same time are the war against Germany and the war against disfranchisement. Slowly but steadily the suffrage has been widened in the teeth of all sorts of obstacles, until now, in the United States, women are almost the only grown persons who have not been admitted to it.

The women are to be enfranchised. This is acknowledged by practically everyone whose opinion is worth counting. The promise is written in the platform of every political party. The only question is how it is to come—by a nation-wide measure, or by scores of piecemeal and laborious campaigns. Remembering all the arduous work that has already been put into the struggle for this branch of human freedom, we can say to our Senators, as Lloyd George said the other day to the British people:

"Timidity is fatal to great action, and these are days when great action is required. Do not let us approach this great task confronting us in the spirit of huckstering or seeking to put off trouble at the cheapest price. The foundations of the new world, with which we are confronted have been well and truly laid by millions of heroic men and women. When so much precious marble has been already built into fabric, do not let us, I entreat you, finish it with shoddy."

SOME years ago, a professor of the University of Chicago addressed a gathering of suffragists, taking as his text, "Reform or Revolution?" He maintained that women were inclined to be in favor of reform, but opposed to revolution; and he seemed to think that this was a defect in the feminine character. In view of what is now going on in Europe, the question may well be asked whether it may not prove to be a source of strength.

The persistent refusal of needed reforms is what leads to revolution. Progress is the universal law, and if it is not allowed to come by peaceful means, it comes at last by violence. Women's organizations have been urging humanitarian reforms with so much earnestness that it has undoubtedly stiffened opposition to equal suffrage on the part of all the great predatory interests. But most women hate violence and bloodshed. They much prefer to obtain the needed change by orderly and peaceful means. Whether these changes are to come peacefully or by violence is one of the interesting questions that the next few years will solve. The vast majority of women may be expected to be on the side of peaceful and legal settlement.

Now that the Czar and the Kaiser are down and out, the most dangerous autocrats left are the profiteers. They are taking the same attitude that the Czar and the Kaiser did, when they hung on to their autocratic power long after it had become an anachronism in the light of the Twentieth Century. They will bring invisible pressure to bear on the Peace Conference to secure such a settlement as will strengthen their power to plunder the people. They should heed the words addressed to the last Czar of Russia, at his coronation, by a distinguished Mexican poet:

"You have been blessed and crowned, consecrated magnificently amid unequaled pomp. Hear me, then; listen to the counsel of one who came to the festiviites without your leave: I am Liberty!

"You command a hundred million servants; ten thousand cannon, vomiting lightnings, break into thunder at your triumphant voice; four seas, slaves of your sword, kiss your imperial feet; but—I am Liberty!

"Be kind, be just, for the wrath of God is growing; he loves these people who are stirring at your feet with the latent ebullition of a volcano; persecute me no more, give me your hand, hold it out to me; if not—Tremble, tyrant! I am Liberty!"

THE resistless advance of equal suffrage makes its opponents wilder and wilder. The recent election added three new full suffrage states to the list and showed that even a state so far South as Louisiana was almost ripe for this reform. Above all it insured a two-thirds majority for the Federal Amendment in the next Congress, if the measure does not pass before. It is no wonder that the dwindling band of antis should feel somewhat distracted and that the acuteness of the danger should stimulate the tendency of their national organ to call names—a characteristic of most persons whose cause is weak in legitimate argument. A man of little education was once appointed a magistrate in India, and his decisions were so uniformly right that an acquaintance asked him confidentially how he did it. He answered: "I make the plaintiff and defendant argue their own cause before me, and I notice which man gets mad first and begins to call the other names."

At present the anti-suffragists, in common with all the other reactionaries, are denouncing as "Bolshevism" every proposed change which they do not like. They should remember that what paved the way for the Bolshevik movement in Russia was the blind and obstinate resistance of the Czar's government to legitimate reforms. The pendulum naturally swung to the opposite extreme. The real inciters to Bolshevism in America are the ultra-stand patters, the people who mean to resist every modern movement for popular welfare, to the last ditch. The people who are taking the best course to ward off the excess of Bolshevism are those who are trying to bring about the redress of all legitimate grievances of peaceful and orderly means and with the smallest possible delay. The denial of suffrage to women is now acknowledged by every political party, in the country to be legitimate grievance; and the shortest way to get rid of it is by the Federal Amendment route.

(*Continued from page* 588)

have given service of equal importance to the safety of the nation, and

WHEREAS, Woman suffrage has been given or promised by our Allies and even some of the Central Powers as a result of the greater understanding which the war has brought of the principle of self-government and the service of women, and

WHEREAS, Our work as women of the nation and the service of our men as soldiers of the nation have given us a greater sense of national unity than ever before, making it especially fitting that we should address ourselves to the representatives of the nation, therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, in mass meeting assembled at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 8, 1918, in the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., appeal to the Senate of the United States to speed the coming of universal woman suffrage in this country by the immediate passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

The same resolution, changed only in the words which referred to the place of the meeting, was passed at the overflow meeting in the street. There the resolution was read twice. The crowd was invited to ask questions or make comments. A silver-haired man took off his hat and said, "I move the adoption of the resolution." A soldier in uniform seconded the motion, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The Whole World

And the United

ITALY TO GIVE WOMEN BALLOT

November Parliament to Grant Legal Freedom.

SUFFRAGE WILL FOLLOW SOON

War Has Wrought Political Wonders.

Evening Sun 11/21/18

ROME, Nov. 5.—With the reopening of the Italian Parliament in November Italy will grant to its women that legal recognition of equality that almost every allied country has been forced to give as a consequence of woman's contribution to the war.

A law to this end has been favorably passed upon by the proper parliamentary committee and unquestionably will be adopted before the close of the year with little if any opposition.

The acknowledgment thus won by Italian women constitutes an unusual tribute to them, inasmuch as the question of equal rights was not nearly so far advanced in Italy before the war as in most countries.

Washington Star

The coming session of the Italian parliament is expected to grant women legal equality, in recognition of their services during the war. Dec 4

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE STEPS IN JAMAICA

10/8/18

Movement Takes on Definite Form and Newspapers Are Friendly—Measure to Come Before Legislative Council

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—For the first time the movement to gain woman's suffrage has appeared here in a definite form. The Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O. B. E., who represents Kingston, the capital of the island, in the Legislative Council, has announced his intention of bringing forward a measure that will provide for giving the vote to women. The newspapers are friendly to the step and the proposal is being discussed with vigor.

House Votes to Seat Women in Parliament

Commons Passes at the Third Reading Bill Backed by British Peeresses

LONDON, Nov. 7. — The House of Commons to-day passed, on third reading, the bill permitting women to sit in Parliament.

The agitation which has resulted in the passage of this bill began last April when a number of Peeresses petitioned the House of Lords to pass a clause in the reform bill so they might be permitted to vote. This is a privilege which the Peers themselves do not possess, the right to a position in the House of Lords being considered compensation for disfranchisement. Wives and widows of Peers who suffered the same disability without any compensation demanded the franchise.

The Franchise in Canada

Tribune 3/11/18

THE Canadian House of Commons passed House Bill No. 3, an act to confer the electoral franchise upon women, amid a calm, matter-of-fact approval from all corners of the nation that is a commentary on the strange differences between northern North America and the United States.

The bill was a government bill, far more immediate in its effect and more generous in its provisions than the Federal amendment now before the United States Senate. Its smooth course in passage was enough to make an American suffragist wistful for the simplicity of British procedure in legislative bodies.

British Women Get Full Suffrage

THE women of all nations are bound to take a special, but not exclusive, interest in the new franchise law which had just gone into effect in Great Britain. This law gives women the right to vote for members of parliament, and places Great Britain almost on a level with the Australian commonwealth in respect to woman's political recognition. Generally speaking, there remains but one step for Great Britain to take, and that is to bestow upon its women the right to become members of parliament as well as vote in parliamentary elections.

It cannot but be pleasing to Great Britain's allies in the war for world democracy that she is proving her democracy not by mere words but by deeds of this inspiring sort. We in America have not gone as far as the British now have in womanhood's political emancipation. And our democracy will not be as genuine and as complete as we must wish it to be until we follow the British example.

Pittsburg Dispatch Feb. 5 '18

16 Suffrage States Are Counted On to Rule 1920 Election

Though the Presidential election is still virtually two years away, attention already is centring on the part the women voters are to play in it. The sweeping suffrage victories at the polls on November 5, which [illegible] Michigan, South Dakota and [illegible] the full suffrage another million and a twenty-one years old potential electorate.

women of voting age ing full Presidential e is about 11,016,964. states in which wom- ge, and this number sixteen by the end the adoption of the stitution which Ar- ill vote upon Decem- crease in the number to have its imme- the standing of the amendment in the ty-fifth Congress. countries in which suffrage are Great franchised 6,000,000 of this year and the right to sit in rk, which granted ge in 1915; Finland, ll suffrage since 1906; held to a programme of un[illegible]ge without regard to sex throughout its revolutionary upheavals, and Norway, which granted full suffrage in 1907.

In Italy one of the important reforms which Parliament is expected to institute is the granting to women of the right of legal equality. Enfranchisement of Italian women no doubt will be the next step.

In Germany indications point to the extension of full suffrage to men and women alike. In Hungary arrangements have been made for an election at which both men and women will vote upon the question of the form of government to be adopted.

Universal suffrage is one of the basic principles of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. In both France and Sweden equal suffrage is imminent.

Mary Guilbert Sime

SWEDEN TO GRANT VOTE TO MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE

Declaration of War and Peace Will Be Placed Under Riksdag's Control.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Nov. 14.—The Swedish Government has decided to carry out, without delay a programme of reforms giving the franchise to both sexes on equal terms and placing control of the foreign policy, as well as declarations of war and peace, with the Riksdag.

Evening World 11/6 18

WOMAN TAKES HER SEAT IN NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT

By ELLA ANKER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Detroit News and the Chicago Daily News.)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec 5—Miss Sara Christie has taken her seat in the Norwegian parliament as a conservative representative of the city of Trondhjem. At parliamentary elections in Norway substitutes are always elected at the same time to take the member's place in case of illness or death, so elections to fill vacancies never take place. All members of the storthing are engaged in special committees to prepare legislative work or dealing with the government's proposals before they are submitted to the storthing. In this way Miss Sara Christie, who is now summoned to take the seat of Prof. Soeland, becomes a member of the defense committee to consider the army

or Woman Suffrage

ed States Senate Lags Behind!

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The question of woman suffrage was discussed at the All-India Congress, when a resolution was passed referring the subject to the Provincial Congress committees. One of these, the Punjab Committee, has already passed a resolution that no distinction of sex be made in the coming reforms. The recent meeting of the Madras Provincial Conference was presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The significance of the fact that an Indian woman should preside over a public gathering is commented on by New India, which says that her presidency "marks the coming of a new great force into modern Indian political life—the Indian woman." It was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Conference held in May, moved a resolution supported by over 100 educated ladies of Bombay recommending the extension of the franchise to women at the same time as to men, under suitable conditions. 9/24/18

Paris to Ask Suffrage Law...

PARIS, Nov. 1[illegible]—The Municipal Council of Paris will request Parliament to adopt a law granting suffrage to women, according to Le Petit Parisien. N.Y. Journal 11/12-18

WOMEN VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

For the first time in the history of Mexico, women are to be permitted to vote, the State of Guanajuato enjoying this privilege. The newly adopted constitution of that State confers the privilege of suffrage in all municipal matters upon women, the only restriction being that they must be of reputable character. Such [illegible] be held shortly, and it is re-

40,000,000 Germans To Vote, Says Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—"By the end of the month there will be between 39,000,000 and 40,000,000 Germans on the voting list," according to Berlin newspapers.

"Of these 18,000,000 are men. More than 21,000,000 are women. To this list can be added 500,000 war prisoners, now abroad, who most likely will [illegible] in the next election."

BADEN WOULD BE REPUBLIC

Grand Duke Renounces P[illegible]

National Assembly Call[illegible]

Post 11/[illegible]

BASEL, Saturday, November 1[illegible]

former Grand Duchy of Baden w[illegible] come a republic, according to [illegible] patch from Karlsruhe. The p[illegible] there is in the hands of the Provin[illegible] Government, the Grand Duke hav[illegible] renounced his leadership.

A National Assembly to fix definit[illegible] by the form of Government will [illegible] elected on January 5, and will con[illegible] vene within ten days after the elec[illegible] tions. The voting will be by secret [illegible] ballot and both sexes twenty years of [illegible] or over will be eligible to vote.

WOMEN TO VOTE WITH MEN ON A HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC; REFERENDUM NEXT MONTH

Evening World 11/4/18

Both Sexes to Have Same Rights in Deciding Future Form of Government for Their Country.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The population of Hungary a month hence will take a public vote to decide on the question of a Monarchy or a Republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen to-day.

[illegible] balloting the women will have the same electoral rights as [illegible]

LITTLE DISORDER IN AUSTRIA NOW

Formation of Republic Effected Without Much Violence — Old Empire Restrictions Abolished.

VIENNA, Nov. 18. (via Geneva, Associated Press.)—

One of the most notable political changes has been the granting of equal franchise to women. In the republic all the forms of the old empire have been done away with. No passports are required to travel nor must one have a residence permit.

Times 11/20-18

BERNE, Dec. 4.—A bill providing for election in January of a Constituent Assembly to convene March 1 has been published by the Provisional Government of German Austria, according to despatches received here to-day.

This body will be elected on the basis of one Deputy for each 48,000 inhabitants. Women will vote, also all males of 24 years old or over.

The Catholic party has issued a manifesto formally indorsing the republican form of government. This is regarded as a death blow to the Hapsburgs' hopes. Ev. Sun Dec 5/18

113 LOST WITH SCOUTSHIP

Women Celebrate Suffrage Victory In Three States

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Calls on Men to Aid in Senate Fight

Progress Is Described

11/5/18

Workers Tell How Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma Were Carried

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It is time for men who favor woman suffrage to take up the fight. This is Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's belief, expressed this afternoon at the victory celebration at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters over the success of suffrage in Oklahoma, South Dakota and Michigan.

"Every new democracy springing into being gives women equality and justice," said Dr. Shaw. "The United States has led the world in democracy too long for it to lag behind now. We women have worked hard and long. I wish that every man who believes in woman suffrage would come forth and work as the women have done."

Dr. Shaw told of the long years she had worked for suffrage. The campaign that bore fruit in the winning of the vote in Michigan was started by Susan B. Anthony in 1874. Dr. Shaw, a college girl at that time, was converted to the cause, to which she has devoted herself.

The winning of South Dakota, Oklahoma and Michigan brings the total of full suffrage states to fifteen. As an answer to one who says he favors suffrage by state action and believes women should be content with winning state by state, Dr. Shaw pointed out that our men who went to fight in France were not content with taking fifty yards or one trench. So, she maintained, the women of this country were not content with winning suffrage state by state.

"Just as our soldiers wanted the enemy's surrender, the suffragists want surrender," she said. "In the early days woman suffrage had few friends. I remember years ago when sixteen men in the Senate voted for the amendment and were known afterward as the 'sweet sixteen.' Now woman suffrage has nothing but friends everywhere except in the United States Senate.

"If in the Senate it had been a matter of winning only a majority, we would have won long ago. Now for the necessary two-thirds margin we lack only one vote. Personally I would just as soon win by one vote as by twenty."

Part of the celebration was devoted to an appreciation of the work for suffrage of Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, who was defeated in the last election by Mr. Phipps. Senator Shafroth made a short address and said that he believed the Federal amendment would pass before March 4.

Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Michigan, described the last campaign in Michigan and outlined some of the work that the women in that state expected to help put over with their newly acquired vote.

Senator Sterling sent a message expressing gratification at the passage of the citizenship amendment by which South Dakota enfranchised its women and disfranchised its aliens.

"It was the silent vote turned talkative that put Oklahoma women across," said Miss Marjorie Shuler, who campaigned in Oklahoma with her mother.

Within the Organization

Catching Up with Indiana Women

THE State Board of Election Commissioners of Indiana gave it as its opinion that any Indiana citizen of German, Austrian or Hungarian birth not having completed his naturalization papers should be disfranchised in the last election, or at any other time while our country was at war with the Central Powers.

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana points out that two years ago, in the attempt to get a constitutional convention the suffragists urged the importance of amending the state constitution so that the vast population of alien citizens within the state must become naturalized American citizens before they were given the ballot. The suffragists realized the importance of adopting such a measure, and had the voters of the state been equally alive to the situation the state would now, in all probability, be safeguarded by a new constitution which would give them the protection now so necessary.

INDIANA women took a very active part in the working out of the reconstruction problems in that state at the Reconstruction Conference held at Indianapolis, recently. Governor James P. Goodrich was urged by resolution to appoint a commission of nine or more members to represent the chief interests and activities of the state. The speakers at the conference represented all the interests of the state; manufacturers, education, women's organizations, labor, chambers of commerce, religious bodies, banking and shipping interests and other bodies.

One of the active members of the conference was Mrs. Richard Edwards, state president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, who in an address urged that the women and girls employed in war work be given the same consideration as that given the soldier in working out plans for the return to peace conditions.

"These girls are the enlisted *women* of America," said Mrs. Edwards. "They have shown the same patriotism, often giving up much better positions to serve the Government, and should have the greatest consideration now."

MRS. RICHARD E. EDWARDS, President of the Indiana Woman's Franchise League, who has been acting manager of the Peru Chair Works during the absence of her husband in the United States service, has the distinction of being the first woman who ever attended the national meeting of chair manufacturers. Mrs. Edwards attended the annual gathering of that body in New York in November, took an active part in the convention proceedings, and won praise from the men members by her contributions to the discussion.

MISS GRACE A. VAN HOESEN
President of the Grand Rapids Equal Franchise Club which played a prominent part in the suffrage campaign which put suffrage over the top in Michigan with 35,000 to spare.

Wisconsin

THE absurdity of the political inequality that exists between the sexes in Wisconsin was cleverly brought home to the voters of Milwaukee on November 5. On that day, by courtesy of the local County Council of Defense, each voter, after casting his ballot, was presented with a tag—a badge of honor—which bore the legend, "An American Citizen. I have voted."

In sharp contrast to the voters' tags were the tags worn by thousands of Milwaukee women on that day, bearing the words, "I am an American. I would vote if I could." These tags were the happy inspiration of the Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association. Hearing, about four days prior to election, that the voters were to be presented with tags which would announce their Americanism and the fact that they had lived up to it by voting, the suffrage organization had 25,000 tags printed and distributed among the women, to be worn on election day. Industrial plants, business offices, theatres and other gathering places were visited in the distribution of the "I-would-vote-if-I-could" tags.

Nowhere did the little tags carry their message home with greater force than in the Fourth Ward where, at the request of the Council of Defense, the women worked all day long, passing out to the voters their badges of full citizenship, not forgetting to display their own "I-would-vote-if-I-could" tags.

Oklahoma

IN the recent report of the Oklahoma victory, the name of Miss Isabella Sanders was inadvertently omitted from the list of suffrage workers who whitened Oklahoma on the map. Miss Sanders made a record for effective service as the executive head of the suffrage headquarters in Oklahoma City and as Director of the Speakers' Bureau.

Ohio

THE present tax law has worked great hardships to Ohio cities and most of them are in debt and some of them in great financial distress, according to the Ohio Suffrage News Bulletin. East Cleveland with a population of 25,000 has paid up all bills and has $3,000 left in its treasury. But then, of course, the women of East Cleveland have municipal suffrage.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland celebrated the completion of its enrollment work on December 3. They have now 78,000 names of Cleveland women who believe that women should vote on exactly the same terms as men. Mrs. C. H. Simonds was chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Harris Cooley as ward leader, secured the largest number of names in her ward.

The Ohio wet organization has served notice that it will ask the Governor to enjoin the Secretary of State to refuse to transmit the national Prohibition Amendment to the Legislature for ratification. If this proves true the question of national amendments and state Legislatures will be considered by the courts.

Michigan

THAT the women of Michigan, who were granted full suffrage on November 5, do not intend to wait long before making their influence felt in state political affairs is indicated by newspaper reports telling of the proposed plan to choose a woman state superintendent of schools in the spring elections next year. As more than 85 per cent of the state's teachers are women—there being seven women teachers to every man—the suffragists believe that the state's school affairs should be conducted by a woman. Although the election is still some months away, politicians in both parties are paying considerable attention to the movement, as more than one-half million women will be entitled to participate in the next election.

"THE Urge of Equal Suffrage," a new suffrage campaign song, made its appearance during the Michigan campaign. It was written by Mrs. Faye Wilder of Morenci, Michigan, to the tune of "The Urge of Liberty Loan," also written by Mrs. Wilder.

What the States Are Doing

Iowa

THE Food Administrators of Iowa, representing the 99 counties of the state, when in conference at Des Moines, on November 26, unanimously passed a resolution urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate and its ratification in the Iowa Legislature. On the same day the Women's Committee of the Iowa Division of the Council of National Defense also passed a similar resolution urging early action by the Senate. The vote was 114 to 1, every county in the state being represented at the Council Meeting.

Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association in a letter of appreciation to Honorable J. F. Deems, head of the United States Food Administration for Iowa said in part:

"The endorsement of the Iowa Food Administrators is especially valuable, for all these men have had experience in working with the women of ninety-nine counties in carrying out the plans of the Food Administration and I have no doubt they are more than willing that women shall take an active part in the government of our cities, state and nation."

To Mrs. Francis Whitley, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the I. D. C. N. D., Miss Lawther, in expressing the appreciation of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, wrote:

"It is our firm belief that in any representative body of women in any part of the state the vote would stand in the ratio of 114 to 1 in favor of such a resolution. You no doubt are as pleased as we are that the Food Administration at their meeting the same afternoon passed a similar resolution. These men from ninety-nine counties expressed their appreciation of the co-operation and work of the women of Iowa, and no doubt wish to enfranchise the women of our state so that Iowa may be as progressive as New York, Michigan, and thirteen other free states."

Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS suffragists rejoiced over the unequivocal declaration for equal suffrage contained in the Democratic platform adopted at Worcester. The plank read, "The women of the United States are entitled to political equality with men. Their sacrifice has pressed home better than ever their just claims, never greater than now, and while the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution is temporarily defeated, we urge its adoption upon the Congress of the United States." Straight-flung words and few, but they put the Democratic party of Massachusetts in line with the progressive spirit of the time.

MRS. DAVID A. WARNER
As Chairman of Organization for Grand Rapids Mrs. Warner was an important factor in the success of the Michigan campaign

Minnesota

THE Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has sent out its call to the thirty-seventh annual convention of that organization to be held at Indianapolis December 12th to 14th at the Hotel Radisson. The Call, which is signed by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State President, and her board says, in part:

"Women will be partners with men in the reconstruction as they have been in the sorrows and labors that are past. They will need mightily the tool—the ballot—that will make their aims and opinions effective, that will give power to the viewpoint of mothers and teachers and industrial workers. The end of the long road of our suffrage association is in sight. Our cause is gaining momentum day by day. As with the end of the great war, our victory, when it comes, will come suddenly.

"The Federal Suffrage Amendment is pending in the United States Senate, having been passed by a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. The recent elections indicate the final passage of the amendment in Congress before many months. We must see to it that our Minnesota Legislature does its share in helping to enfranchise the women of the country by duly ratifying the amendment."

Virginia

THE women of Virginia are appealing to Senators Martin and Swanson to reconsider their recent vote on woman suffrage and to vote in favor of the Federal Amendment.

At a recent meeting of the Suffrage League of Richmond, a resolution to this effect was passed unanimously, the resolution being proposed jointly by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, President of the State Suffrage League and also of the City League and Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, chairman of political study and research. The resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, The greatest war in history, just brought to a successful conclusion, vindicates the principles of human liberty for which it was fought, and,

"WHEREAS, This hour of triumph ushers in a new order wherein is founded 'a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself free,' and,

"WHEREAS, In this future concert of peoples not only are the victorious Allies of America truly free, in that they have freed their women, or stand pledged to do so, but even the defeated nations are embodying woman suffrage in their new constitutions, THEREFORE, BE IT

"*Resolved*, That the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, rejoicing in the victory of the great principles of democracy, and hoping for its extension at home, respectfully requests Senator Thomas S. Martin and Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, to reconsider their recent vote on woman suffrage, and to vote to submit to the several states the amendment to the Constitution enfranchising the women of the United States of America.

"The women of Virginia trust that you will thus assist in removing them from the humiliating position of being less politically free than will be the women of the defeated countries when peace is established."

EDITH CLARK COWLES.

Texas

THE proposition to give the women of the Southern Methodist Church equal laity rights with the men was adopted at the North Texas Conference by a vote 151 to 1, when that body was in session at Dallas in November. This was the proposition handed down by the last general conference to be acted upon by the various annual conferences. If the measure receives a two-thirds majority in all subordinate conferences it will give the women the right to hold any lay office and to act as delegates to the district and general conferences. The women of Dallas and North Texas warmly supported the measure.

Women in Industry

Shall Women Go Back Home?

By James M. Lynch

(Former President International Typographical Union; New York State Industrial Commissioner)

WE may expect many reconstruction programs. Some so far promulgated are more or less humorous. One plank coming to my notice demands that "the same patriotic appeals which were responsible for the entry of so many women into industry during the period of the war should be continued after the war to induce women workers to vacate positions accepted during the war emergency." If any one with authority and responsibility should make such a "patriotic appeal," the answer from women wage earners would be obvious and emphatic.

Most certainly I do not desire that women shall abandon their new place in industry. Rather should they remain, and if eventually there is an excess of workers the remedy lies in a reduction of hours.

Women in industry should be accorded fair wages and decent conditions, and men should assist in establishing these standards. As a prominent woman recently stated in a newspaper interview:

"It is time to reestablish wages on the basis of occupation and not on the basis of sex."

If women are to be opposed simply because they work, even though in so doing they have made recent incursion into the industries hitherto occupied by men, they will become through resentment a distinct menace to enlightened industrial standards.

On the other hand, if they are welcomed and assisted they will be a most powerful and forceful asset in the crusade for better and still better conditions of labor and citizenship.

Labor's crusade must not degenerate into a struggle for the job but must continually rest on the higher plane of demand for a greater share of the product.

In this demand men are concerned; so are women.

THE Massachusetts minimum wage commission has announced a minimum wage scale for women and girls employed in wholesale millinery establishments to be effective in January. The scale provides for a weekly rate of $11 for experienced employees and $6 to $9 for learners and apprentices, according to the length of employment.

A resolution urging higher pay for women employes of retail stores generally adopted by the Retail Store Wage Board recommends that the minimum wage for experienced workers, nineteen years of age and over, be increased to at least $10, and that rates for other workers range from $6 to $8.50.

TRYING TO CARRY WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS

The Output

"FROM the Association's investigations," says the *Monthly Labor Review*, "conducted in private establishments, it appeared that in many cases the output of women entering industry compared favorably from the first with that of the men whom they replaced. The difference appears where no change in method of operation has been adopted, as well as in processes where subdivision of labor has been introduced. One instance is reported from an engineering shop in Glasgow, in which a skilled man, employed on copper-band cutting, cut on an average 75 bands a day. Under the dilution scheme his daughter was put in his place, receiving from her father such training as was necessary. In a short time she was cutting 137 bands a day. In the tailoring trade in Leeds, however, 14 out of 21 employers reported that the output of the women was less than that of the men they had replaced; of these, two stated that the output was considerably less, and a third that it was two-thirds that of a man. Many of the firms attributed the diminished output to lack of training, and said that no doubt it would increase in time."

"LABOR turnover" is the come and go of workers, the change of employes within a given time, which has always been an efficiency problem of industry. Three Government agencies, says the U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, are trying to reduce this in the case of the war work of women, to a minimum. The Housing Bureau is providing decent living accommodations; the Women in Industry Division is applying standards of working conditions, and the Employment Service is seeing that women are placed only in work for which they are fitted and which is fitted to them.

Personal

ONE of the two stars in the service flag of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, has turned to gold. Three days after the armistice was signed word was received that her nephew and adopted son, Captain George Wilbur Sackett, had been killed in action October 15th.

AMONG the able women who have come to America from other countries that they might study present-day conditions as related to the world war, is Miss Marjorie Collisson of Sydney, Australia. Since her graduation from the University of Sydney in 1916, where she took first-class honors in history, Miss Collisson has been on the lecture platform and engaged in organization work for the Workers' Education Association. In view of the economic changes that must follow the war Miss Collisson felt the need of further research work regarding present-day problems in America and elsewhere. As a public speaker and social worker she has shown unusual ability, and the success of the movement which was started in New South Wales to organize university classes among the women in factories and workshops is attributable largely to the personal work of Miss Collisson. A career of distinction in social and educational movements is predicted for this very interesting lecturer, who is to spend some time in this country.

Winifred Fairfax Warder Memorial

IN a recent issue the *Woman Citizen* published a communication from Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of the Suffrage Amendment Alliance, of Illinois, which has in hand the raising of a fund of $2,000 for a memorial to Winifred Fairfax Warder, one of the Engineer Corps of the Gas Unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. Miss Warder lost her life from pneumonia and is buried in the American Military Cemetery in Bordeaux.

Mrs. McCulloch asks the aid of suffragists in raising this memorial fund.

* * * *

NO more fitting memorial could be raised to the memory of Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, of Illinois, who died shortly after landing in France last month, than the proposal of the Illinois Suffrage Amendment Alliance to raise a fund of $2,000 in recognition of her civic and philanthropic work for years past and of the work she had entered upon for stricken France.

ANNA WINNER ROGERS,
Treasurer of the National American
Woman Suffrage Association.

FOES
By MARY JOHNSTON

THE *New York Times* says: "This novel by Mary Johnston is like a beautifully formed crystal, opalescent with many colors. It glows with the miraculous tints of June, glazed with the dour gloom of December, dappled like its variegated landscapes with sun and shadow. . . . The ending is worthy the end of the book, crowns it. It is a finely conceived story, taut with deep feeling, and strung with pearls of price."

This is the story of two men—David and Jonathan, people called them—such was the beauty of their friendship. And then came the glorious Scotch Rebellion of the olden days. On that battlefield, in the purple mist of the Scottish moors, these two men came suddenly face to face, hatred, bitter and lasting, kindling between them—hatred where there had been only devotion and friendship. $1.50

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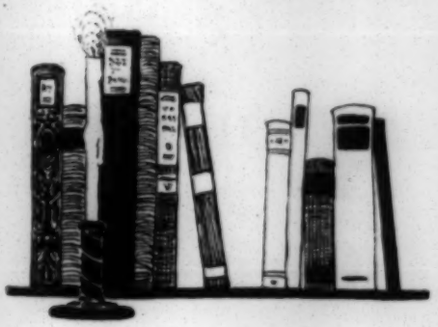

Bibliographical

"Training Women for War Work" is a bibliography prepared for the *Monthly Labor Review* by Mrs. V. B. Turner. It does not aim to cover the whole field, but gives some of the main sources in France, Great Britain, and the United States, with brief notes as to the substance of the various reports.

Famous Ghost Stories

Edited by J. WALKER MCSPADDEN. With frontispiece. 12mo, flexible cloth, 312 pages, net, $1.25. Crowell & Co.

TO turn from the breathless horrors of a modern ghost-maker, such as Montague James (Ghost Stories of an Antiquary), told without mannerism, with a blunt and matter-of-fact simplicity that lets the terror speak for itself, to this little collection of tales of a former generation, is like stepping from a cold plunge into a tepid bath. Nevertheless, the collection is interesting as a whole, because it affords a view of the older technique of terror, which consisted in preparing the mind of the reader to be horror-struck, rather than creating a horror which would strike of itself.

The range of authors runs from De Foe to Dickens, with Kipling as the contemporary note. Mrs. Gaskell's "Nurse's Tale" and Fitz James O'Brien's "Which Was It?" are among the best. To Lytton's "Haunters and Haunted," which appears to the lay reader an unnatural and unconvincing tale, with no less than two explanations, one physical, one psychical, of the same set of ghostly phenomena, there attaches a special interest, since it is regarded by such modern masters of the morbid as James and Blackwood as the very last word in terror and suspense.

They Also Serve

TO the indefatigable women whose hands are filled with work for the war sufferers, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's "*Knitting and Sewing*" (George H. Doran Co.) offers valuable suggestions.

Her husband's preface tells of the long apprenticeship the author has had in every form of Allied war relief. In 1914 she began, says Mr. Nicoll, a course in nursing and completed it by April, 1915.

In July of that year she went abroad for service in England, but was knocked down by an automobile. Ever since she has lived in London and has been in bed for a large part of her time and is now only on crutches.

During her long convalescence she devoted herself to knitting and sewing, and has collected these rules for every form of garment needed at the front.

All profits from the sale of the book accrue to the American Red Cross.

The Joys of Being a Woman

WINIFRED KIRKLAND'S *The Joys of Being a Woman* (Houghton Mifflin & Co.) is a prattling little book, by one supremely satisfied with her state and who believes that woman is vastly the superior of man and has reason to be thankful for that fact. She takes the suffrage movement and all modern movements tending toward equality as jokes, believing that the status of woman needs no fundamental changing. Nevertheless, the book is written with a certain whimsical humor and is easy reading for an idle—be it said an exceedingly idle—hour.

The Survey

FOR comprehensive information about reconstruction no woman who believes that women should have an intelligent and responsible part in remaking the world can afford to be without the *Survey*. Since the day when peace was declared this magazine has laid open its pages to news of conferences, social and economic reconstruction, publishing discussions, programs and platforms in full. The completeness of its reports promises to make its issues for the next six months the recognized source book on this subject.

Though the most spectacular, this is not the first work the *Survey* has done in the field of social effort. Starting in 1868 as a tiny sheet (Charities and the Commons) for circulation among charity workers, it changed its name to the *Survey* in 1909, in taking over the working force who had put out the volumes of the unique and impressive study of social and industrial conditions in Pittsburgh.

Since then it has become the clearing house for information on all movements for social betterment, whether conservative or radical.

YESTERDAYS IN A BUSY LIFE
By CANDACE WHEELER

THE founder of the Decorative Art Society tells in these pages of the ninety-odd years of her full and interesting life and of the hosts of famous men and women with whom she has come in contact.

She has anecdotes to tell of Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, John Lafarge, Samuel Coleman, Carroll Beckwith, William Chase, Blashfield, Macmonnies, French, Millet, Alma Tadema, and Abbey, Mark Twain, Frank Stockton, Laurence Hutton, the Richard Watson Gilders, Du Maurier, De Morgan, Hardy, and the Brownings. You will enjoy reading of these famous people, who come to life before you in these pages.

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Women as Citizens

Illinois

THE women of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association have centered their efforts on the Federal Suffrage Amendment and on the Constitutional Convention, the latter being practically the only state method through which full suffrage may be secured in Illinois.

They are rejoicing now over the victory at the polls November 5th of the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in their state. For two years the members of this Association have worked unceasingly for this measure and their efforts continued up to the hour of closing the polls. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, state president; Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, and Mrs. J. W. McGraw, state legislative chairman, made a tour of a majority of the precincts in Chicago, and found that in many polling places all the judges and the clerks of election were women. Chicago's chief clerk of election, Dennis Egan, has stated that as a rule he has found the work of the women as election judges and clerks more accurate than that of the men.

Kansas

MRS. MINNIE JOHNSON GRINSTEAD, of Liberal, Kans., has the honor to be the first woman elected to the Kansas Legislature, having received a flattering vote at the polls on November 5. Mrs. Grinstead has done valiant service in suffrage campaigns and in the cause of temperance. She is also a minister of the Baptist faith.

California

CALIFORNIA is laying claim to the youngest woman Legislator ever elected. According to that state, Miss Esto Broughton, who has just passed her 26th milestone, has the right to claim this distinction. Miss Broughton is a practicing attorney in Modesto.

All Together

ONE woman was elected a state Senator this year and 21 women were elected to state Assemblies.

Texas

TEXAS has taken another forward step in its recognition of women by appointing Mrs. Thomas E. Kennedy to serve as deputy sheriff of Dallas County. The general program of work which Mrs. Kennedy is expected to follow covers the following points:

Investigate, advise, and co-operate with the officials in their handling of cases of interned women; general censorship of conduct in all the public amusement places; investigating the enforcement of such laws as the anti-cigarette, compulsory education and laws effecting the youths of the city; general supervision of working conditions of youths and girls.

Clearing House

A SURVEY of polling places is being made by the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, based upon reports sent in to Headquarters by leaders who toured their districts on election day or whose captains inspected the polling places. This is in keeping with the action taken by the City Party, which pledged itself as an organization to secure clean and commodious polling places.

The City Suffrage Party has outlined a program for the coming months which includes the forming of a Congressional Committee to work for the passage of the Federal Amendment, its ratification by the New York State Legislature and the assistance of other states less strong.

Another line of work will include the organization of a Legislative Committee to work in co-operation with other societies in introducing bills, which will further the cause of women and children and to help form public opinion in favor of any good bills introduced. A Bureau of Political History will be established which will furnish information about candidates, political parties and allied subjects to the women voters. A close watch will be kept and reports made by district organizations as to the way city affairs are handled in the various assembly districts.

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Pennsylvania

THE extension of suffrage to the women of Pennsylvania is presaged by the recent entrance of women into a quasi-political activity, that of governmental efficiency. At any rate the action of the board of trustees of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia in electing four women to their board is one straw which shows the way the wind of popular opinion is blowing.

The new members of this board are all active in civic welfare, and their presence will undoubtedly strengthen its movement for efficiency and democracy in municipal government at a time when its importance was never greater or more clearly seen.

Miss Florence Sibley, active in the Association for Women Workers and the Pennsylvania School for Social Workers, now with the American Red Cross in France, is one of these women.

Mrs. George McFadden, a member of the National Board of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the board of directors of the U. S. Homes Registration Service and chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, is another.

Miss Mary H. Ingham, a Bryn Mawr College graduate, who is chairman of the National Woman's Party for Pennsylvania, is a third. She has been actively interested in housing and public utility questions for some years.

The remaining member is Dr. Martha Tracy, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Tracy is now dean of the Woman's Medical College.

Ohio

THE Ohio Women's Newspaper Association at its recent meeting passed a resolution urging Senator Pomerene to vote for the Federal Amendment when it comes before the Senate. A similar resolution was passed at the Cleveland Victory Luncheon.

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Arizona

THE Governor of Arizona has conferred a signal recognition upon the women of that state by the appointment of Mrs. Anne E. Sullivan Ladd as a member of the Commission of State Institutions. The following communication from Mrs. Pauline I. Colodny, of Phoenix, carries the story:

"An appointment that cannot fail to bring a glow of pride to women everywhere, on the theory that 'What blesses one blesses all,' is the appointment of Mrs. Anne E. Sullivan Ladd to succeed her husband, who died recently, as member of the Commission of State Institutions, by Governor G. W. P. Hunt, of Arizona.

"The commission is second in importance and power only to the office of Governor. It took a man of Governor Hunt's calibre, a man who has been a life-long friend of woman suffrage, a man who has devoted his public career to the emancipation of mankind to make this momentous appointment.

"This is the highest recognition accorded a woman by Governor Hunt since he assumed the gubernatorial chair. Numerous other women have been appointed to various state offices, members of the Board of Regents and to the State Board of Education, but none to a position of such importance.

"The commission of state institutions is directly in charge of the management of all state institutions, such as the Pioneer Home at Prescott, the State Asylum in Phoenix, the State Prison at Florence, the State Industrial School at Fort Grant, the two normal schools, the University of Arizona and other institutions. All purchasing for these institutions is done by members of the commission, and improvement work on all structures is also guided by this commission. As a member of this commission, Mrs. Ladd will have greater powers than ever before vested in a woman in this state.

"Mrs. Ladd is the wife of the late Leroy A. Ladd, who was for many years Secretary to Governor Hunt, and for the past year Chairman of the Commission of State Institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd enjoyed that type of home life where there is but one interest and that a common one. Her knowledge of the needs and conditions of the various institutions gathered first hand when making trips with her husband over the state and from their talks together made her the logical appointee. The only regret her friends have is that her husband's term of office expires January 1, 1919, and it is an open question as to whether the new Governor will have the courage to continue a woman in this high office."

TWO women were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Seattle, Wash., on November 5th.

Nevada

AS the *Woman Citizen* may want some of the data enclosed, I submit the following: Nevada went between four and five thousand over the top for "Dry." Nevada reelected Governor Emmitt D. Boyle. Also reelected Senator Henderson, defeating Congressman E. E. Roberts and Anne Martin. Chas. R. Evans was elected to Congress. Dry Legislature.

The Reno W. C. T. U. created a powerful woman's dry machine for the late campaign by asking every woman's club, organization and even the churches to cooperate with us for "Nevada Dry." We asked them to send three representatives to us at headquarters to form a Woman's Dry Campaign Committee. This effort met with results far beyond our greatest expectation.

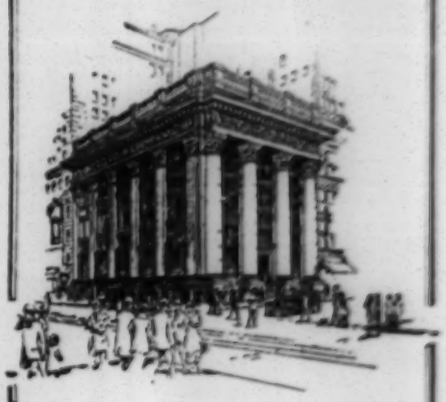
Soon we had a woman's committee honeycombing the city for the dry woman's vote. They were urged to register, and literature was given out freely. On election day a captain was placed at every poll with six or eight helpers. Every vote was checked by card system. A paid challenger was placed at the worst places besides. When the woman's vote got slow, autos were used to bring them down near the polls.

Everybody seemed to be determined to help make Nevada dry. Teachers from the public schools were at every poll. Boys and girls on roller skates circled the precincts giving out the dry buttons, dry tops, and No. 1 dry petition card. Even babies, two and three years old, begged to help, and, although it was a raw, cold day, mothers bundled up their little ones and let them peddle our dry cards two and fro between the marks at the polls—and we feel sure their baby voices asking everybody to "vote dy" (wets alike) won many votes.

The Reno W. C. T. U. has planned for a big jubilee and banquet for its members to be given on Dec. 3, in which to celebrate the dry victory, the national victory and the victory that *Reno* voted too for dry.

Reno, Nevada. BESSIE R. EICHELBERGER,
Chairman Suffrage Dept. Reno W. C. T. U.

P. S.—The "wets" conceded the women put up the best organized campaign ever seen by them. B. R. E.



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Women Before the Law

THE case of Rex *vs.* Lizzie Cyr (alias Waters) (Supreme Court of Alberta, Canada, Appellate Division), is given in full in the Women Lawyers' *Journal*. It is both interesting in itself and interesting for the historical precedents it quotes. Lizzie Cyr was convicted of vagrancy by Alice J. Jamieson, a police magistrate in the city of Calgary. The decision was attacked on the ground that as a woman Mrs. Jamieson was "incompetent and incapable" of holding her appointment as magistrate. The decision sustains the appointment, though it is provided for by no specific law of Alberta. It quotes noble ladies and ladies of lesser degree who have served in this or some other public office without specific law to cover their case.

Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., performed the duties, both judicial and ministerial, of Lord Chancellor. Anne, Countess of Pembroke, held the office of hereditary sheriff, sitting at the assizes with the judges on the bench.

"Another woman," says the decision, "is shown by the reports to have rendered an award as arbitrator at an early day, and as her competency does not seem to have been questioned there is nothing to show that this was deemed extraordinary. Other offices held by women are described in various cases as keeper of prison, keeper of workhouse, governor of workhouse, custodian of castle, overseer of the poor, sexton of the parish, forester, commissioner of sewers, constable of England, great chamberlain of England and marshal of the court of King's Bench.

"The simplest statement of the common-law situation is that while women did not generally hold office, and the question of their competency was not well settled, they did in fact hold various offices, some of which were of great importance; that some, but not all, of these were hereditary and the duties thereof were often performed by deputy; and that in every instance in which a woman's rights to any office was questioned prior to the present generation she was held to be competent, although the court often took occasion to say that women were not competent to hold all offices.

"In addition to the fact that some of the offices they held were hereditary, and that they sometimes exercised their functions by deputy, it is doubtless true that some of the offices were somewhat obscure, and were exercised, in the words of Lord Esher, 'in a remote part of the country where nobody else would have been found who could exercise them.' In view of all these facts the conclusion as to the common law of the subject is that women did not generally hold office, and that in every contest of a woman's right to any particular office her right was sustained. The authorities on the subject which are directly against women are all very recent, although the recent authorities are by no means unanimous against them, and there is a marked tendency in modern statutes to enlarge the rights of women in this respect."

Women Police

THE District of Columbia may not have a vote, but it has a woman assistant Police Commissioner. In addition, Major Pullman has appointed a woman, Mrs. Marion Spingarn, as director of the woman's work in the department.

Mrs. Spingarn is the wife of an army officer, Captain Arthur B. Spingarn of the Surgeon General's office. She was formerly connected with the Fosdick Committee in investigation of army cantonments. For eight years she was connected with the New York Probation and Protective Association, serving as its director for five years. Previous to that time she was doing settlement work. Under her appointment, Mrs. Spingarn will have charge of investigations by woman employes of the police department and of various lines of welfare work.

With the appointment of Mrs. Spingarn as director of women's work, Major Pullman intimated that by the first of next year more than two score women would be added to the department.

The division of women's work is a department just created. The additional female employes of the police department will be appointed under this division.

Overseas Hospitals

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO NOVEMBER 30TH—WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Kentucky Equal Rights Association	$45.00
Proceeds Entertainment, Greenwich, Conn.	755.00
L. L. Kimball	2.00
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association	2,146.39
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	82.15
Mrs. E. H. Koch	100.00
Mrs. J. F. Jersey	100.00
Woman's Franchise League, Indiana	10.73
City Club, Glen Cove, N. Y.	25.00
1st A. D. Monroe Co., N. Y.	3.00
Woman Suffrage Party (Lackawanna Co.), Pennsylvania	3,030.00
Mrs. Samuel Corle	4.14
A friend—U. S. Navy	90.00
Louise M. Keese	10.00
Equal Suffrage Society, Laredo, Texas	24.75
War Chest Campaign, Niagara Falls	1,500.00
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	45.75
National Congressional Committee	331.36
Equal Franchise League, District of Columbia	20.00
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	212.51
V. J. D. Kearney	5.00
New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association	21.50
Woman's Franchise League, Indiana	50.00
South Carolina Equal Suffrage League	200.00
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	1,465.85
Harold Karp	2.06
Helen L. Koch	5.00
North Carolina Equal Suffrage League	32.00
Public School Children, No. 3, Bronx	10.00
Alleghany County W. S. Party	50.00
Katharine T. Moore	100.00
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association	1,500.00
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association	3,167.04
	$15,086.23

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I am glad to give you a full and final account of our Benefit day for the Women's Oversea Hospitals. Our W. S. P. had been busy for a year in Red Cross work till in the summer of 1918 our attention was called to the fact that the National W. S. Association was doing a "stunt" all by itself—that is, they had organized and sent to France two hospitals with doctors and nurses all equipped and were sending a third specially for gas patients—this appealed to us, but there were so many drives that the auspicious time did not arrive till September 14th, when, having obtained the necessary permit, the tags and the workers, we carried on a most successful tag day—receiving in

gross	$3,851.97
The expenses for the day were	287.78
Net receipts	$3,564.19
We sent Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers	$3,000.00
To Mrs. R. K. Beach for State Assessment	328.11
	$3,328.11
Leaving a balance of	$236.08
Bought muslin for sheets and pillow slips—paid for box and express to New York	206.08
Leaving a balance of	$30.00

which we sent to Mrs. Rogers. We also sent a large knitted afghan.

Although our offering was late we still hope that it will all be used for the unfortunate soldiers in France. Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs.) JULIA A. SEARS,
Secretary Lackawanna Co., Pa.
Woman Suffrage Party.

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¶ At no time has it been considered a commercial proposition.

¶ All the way along the return on the money invested has been computed in terms of propaganda.

¶ All the way along the main object has been to furnish a medium of authoritative political information from the suffrage viewpoint at a nominal cost to the subscriber.

¶ It seems to be generally conceded that this object has been attained.

Meantime

¶ The price of all items of manufacture has soared unbelievably—10%—25%—35%—50%—and still mounting!

¶ The price of the *Woman Citizen* must mount likewise.

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N. B.—All paid subscribers who remit $1.50 for 1919 before December 15th, 1918, will receive the magazine for one year.

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